

DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT DEAD.

CLEVELAND'S SECRETARY OF WAR AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF N. P.

Died Last Night at His Country Home, 12 Miles From Poughkeepsie—Message From the House Asks Mr. Cleveland, Who Was in Sandwich, to Come at Once.

Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to Grover Cleveland during his term as Governor and his first term as President, Secretary of War in Mr. Cleveland's second term, the most intimate personal friend Mr. Cleveland had, and a man prominent in railway affairs, died at 9:15 o'clock last night at his summer home at Millbrook, twelve miles from Poughkeepsie.

The first intimation of his death was conveyed in a despatch sent by Mrs. Frances Lamont, one of his daughters, to Mr. Cleveland, who is now at his summer home on the Frye farm, North Sandwich, N. H. The message was sent to New Hampshire from Poughkeepsie only a few minutes before midnight and read:

"Father died to-night. Come at once."

Mr. Lamont appeared in his usual health yesterday. He was entertaining a number of guests at his country home, Altamont, and in the afternoon took a long drive with Mrs. Lamont.

Returning, he dined with the party at his home and it was not until 8:45 that he was taken ill. He was attended by Dr. Seward of New York, one of his guests, but did not rally after he was stricken and died in exactly half an hour. It is believed that heart disease was the cause.

Mrs. Lamont and their daughters, Beale and Frances, were with him when he died. Telegrams were sent to other relatives and friends other than Mr. Cleveland. Orders were then given that the party at the house should not be disturbed until this morning.

Daniel Scott Lamont was born in Cortland county, N. Y., on Feb. 8, 1852. His father was John B. Lamont and his mother Elizabeth Scott. His father was a country storekeeper, from which business he retired not many years ago with a competence.

Daniel's first work was as a clerk in his father's store. At the same time he attended the village school and subsequently the Central Academy. Later he was graduated from Union College, N. Y.

He secured his introduction into politics to Edgar K. Aggar, of Tompkins county, who owned a farm of Hoffman the post of index clerk in the Assembly for Lamont when he was 19 years old. At 20 the boy was sent as a delegate to the State convention at Rochester in 1871, where he gallantly supported Samuel J. Tilden in his fight against the Tweed ring. The friendship between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Lamont was established at that time. After this Lamont narrowly escaped election as County Clerk in Cortland county and again as Member of the Assembly. In 1874 Mr. Tilden appointed him deputy clerk of the Assembly and later he became chief clerk for the Secretary of State at Albany.

He was Secretary of the State committee in the State campaign of 1875. Two years later he went to work as a reporter of the Legislature for Daniel Manning's Albany Argus. He became managing editor of the paper, and kept up his active interest in politics. He worked energetically for Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Governorship, but it was not until after the election that the two ever had any personal acquaintance.

Mr. Cleveland took a strong liking for Mr. Lamont from the first time that he saw him, and their friendship had been constant and intimate ever since. Mr. Cleveland formed Mr. Lamont's acquaintance first when he sent for him to talk about State politics and the preparation of his first message. He offered Mr. Lamont the post of Military Secretary, which carried with it the title of Colonel, and after the inauguration offered that of private secretary, which Mr. Lamont accepted.

When Mr. Cleveland became President Mr. Lamont remained with him as secretary. At Washington he was very popular, and a bill was passed for his benefit raising the salary of private secretary to the President from \$3,200 to \$5,000 a year. A good Democrat, however, he declined to accept the offer of back pay which the law authorized. In the national capital Mr. Lamont went on steadily increasing his circle of acquaintances among men of importance in politics and finance.

In 1889, when Mr. Cleveland retired, Mr. Lamont accepted an offer to go into business with William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne, whose surface railroad interests he looked after in this city for several years. He became interested in many business operations and financial institutions in this city. He believed that the consolidation of all the street car lines would result in a better service for the public.

He worked very hard to incline public sentiment more favorably toward street railways, which had for a long time been associated with political corruption. He took care to have the taxes paid by the companies with which he was connected and to attend with great care to all reasonable complaints. Cars were replaced by cleaner and better ones, and the service was generally improved. The general result of his good management was that the plan for changing the power on Broadway from horse to cable was carried without opposition.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected President again, in 1892, he selected Mr. Lamont as his Secretary of War. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's term Lamont returned to New York once more. He had during his first stay in this city attracted the attention of the greater leaders in finance and the Northern Pacific Railroad officers came to him with an offer of the vice-presidency. He entered the service of the road, in charge of its Eastern affairs, and his personal efforts were effective in the reorganization of the road.

In recent years Mr. Lamont had kept in the background in politics, ever since William Jennings Bryan appeared on the horizon as a possible candidate for Governor of this State in 1902, but he declined. His name also was mentioned as a possibility in the last Presidential campaign, being urged by Mr. Cleveland, but he refused to allow it to be brought before the convention.

Col. Lamont always had the reputation of being a hard working and a thoroughly businesslike man but at the same time of having plenty of time to make himself agreeable. He was quiet of speech and

TO INDICT FOR COTTON LEAK.

GRAND JURY WILL TAKE UP CASE IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

New York Brokers Subpoenaed—Investigation of the President Ordered—Evidence Out More Sensational—Heimes Is Kept Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The investigation of the cotton leak scandal, which by President Roosevelt's order was placed in the hands of the Department of Justice two weeks ago, has been concluded. The object of this second inquiry, which the President said should be made even after the Secretary of Agriculture Wilson had declared that the sensational incident was closed, was to determine whether persons connected with the cotton scandal, both within and without the Agricultural Department, could be prosecuted on criminal grounds.

The success of the investigation up to this time may be inferred from the fact that the District of Columbia Grand Jury has been summoned to meet to-morrow. The announcement was made to-night by District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, who has had the investigation in charge, as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, in pursuance of a call issued by the District Attorney on the 20th inst., will meet to-morrow, Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider among other things certain criminal practices said to exist and to have existed in one of the executive departments."

Mr. Beach declined to-night to add anything to this statement or to discuss the cotton scandal in any way. There is no doubt, however, that the District Attorney expects to secure the indictment of not fewer than two or three persons, at least one of whom is now or was formerly an official of the Department of Agriculture.

When the first investigation was concluded Secretary of Agriculture Wilson gave out a statement that, according to legal advice received by him, there was no statute under which the persons guilty of giving out and receiving advance information of the Government's cotton crop statistics could be prosecuted criminally.

Before the second investigation was begun officials of the Department of Justice were convinced that this was an error. The law officers of the Government believe there are two possible grounds upon which Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the dismissed associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, and persons associated with him in the cotton scandal can be indicted for criminal conduct. One of these is bribery and the other is conspiracy.

During the last two weeks District Attorney Beach, assisted by special agents of the Agricultural Department and detectives of the Secret Service, has devoted his whole time to the investigation of the cotton scandal. He has questioned many persons, and a dragnet method of inquiry was employed which, it is believed, has involved several persons to an extent which may lead to their indictment by the Grand Jury.

Subpoenas have been served on at least half a dozen persons, including two or three New York brokers. Although the District Attorney's office is silent on this subject, there is no doubt that L. C. Van Riper, William M. Judd, F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas will be compelled to appear before the Grand Jury within the next few days. E. S. Holmes, Jr., the former associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, has left Washington, but his whereabouts are known, and he is under close surveillance. He will not be permitted to leave the country. The same may be said of two or three brokers whose names have been mixed up in the cotton scandal.

Although the indictment and ultimate conviction under the criminal statutes of persons concerned in the cotton leak may be a matter of question, it is a certainty that the investigation conducted by the Department of Justice has brought to light a great mass of information, some of which far more sensational than anything that has been made public up to this time. The schemes for making money out of the Government's crop reports, by using the information in advance of its publication, were much more elaborate than was suspected at the time the first investigation of the scandal was made.

The giving and receiving of contraband is under close surveillance. He will not be permitted to leave the country. The same may be said of two or three brokers whose names have been mixed up in the cotton scandal.

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CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Part of Dallas Under Water and There Is Danger of Loss of Life.

DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—An alarm call has just been sent into headquarters from the eastern limits of the city. Rain in cloudburst volumes has flooded a large district.

Many persons are surrounded by water and calling for rescuers. The police department is hurrying out relief squads.

The storm over northeastern Texas has been one of the severest of the year. Police reports at 10 o'clock show that more than one hundred houses in the eastern and northeastern parts of Dallas were flooded. Full reports are not yet in, but no lives are reported lost. Several hundred persons had to be rescued from houses that were flooded nearly to the second story. Five houses were washed away. Street railway lines stopped extensively, and one-half the systems suspended. Part of the town is in darkness because of electric light circuits being broken and hundreds of telephones are useless.

Twelve big oil tanks ablaze. Lightning started fire in Texas field—Loss will be a quarter million.

HUMBLE, Texas, July 23.—Lightning this afternoon struck an earthen tank belonging to the Texas Oil Company, and a quarter of a million barrels of oil have been burned. The fire is confined to the one tank, but will consume all of the oil in it.

An unknown man was struck by the bolt and killed. His body was consumed.

J. H. Cullinan, president of the company, was at Beaumont, and passed through here on a special train to direct the operations of the fire fighters.

At 11 o'clock to-night the fire in the oil field spread to eleven other tanks belonging to the Texas Company and was not under control. The workmen trying to save the oil were forced to flee abandoning thirty to forty mules, all which have perished.

The loss is now estimated at a million barrels of oil, of the value of \$250,000. The fire has started across the prairie toward the rest of the field, but is held in check somewhat. It will burn all night certainly, even if it does not spread further.

The tanks burning contained 2,750,000 barrels of oil and of this a very small part will be saved.

A number of men fighting the flames were caught by the fire and some succumbed to the gas.

It is feared that some of these have perished. More than fifty families have been left homeless. The town is crowded with refugees.

CIGARETTE PAPERS FREE.

They Go by Mail, Hundreds of 'Em, Into Anti-Cigarette Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—Ministers, little children, and in some instances women, have been surprised to receive packages of cigarette papers which are being sent into this State by the thousands by some industrious manufacturers.

The packages come through the mails and in every instance are enclosed in a small yellow envelope and each envelope contains seven of the packages. On the package is printed the sentence: "Keep this yourself, don't give it away."

Reports from every town in the State show that the mails are burdened with these cigarette papers, and in this city the local post office authorities declare that the average delivered daily is about five bushels. Parents whose children have received them, and some of the ministers to whom packages were sent, called at the post office and protested against such deliveries.

It is stated that Grand Duke Alexis and Vladimir were closeted with their nephew for hours after the receipt of the Kaiser's message discussing the answer. So far as public knowledge is concerned the actual purpose of the meeting is as much a matter of surmise now as it was when it was first announced.

The SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent quotes a high diplomatic personage as saying the meeting was sought by the Kaiser, who expressed a desire to meet his friend the Czar. It is evident the latter could not refuse such a request, however compromising its acceptance might be.

The German Emperor has been, perhaps, inspired to some extent, by a desire to counteract in the minds of the Czar and the Russian people the effect of the cordiality displayed by Germany toward Prince Arisugawa, who represented the Mikado at the wedding of the German Crown Prince, of the extensive participation of German capitalists in the last Japanese loan, and of the hostile action of a section of the German press toward Russia. By his selection of the rendezvous the Czar has done everything possible to give the visit a private character, in order that it may be regarded as an act of international courtesy rather than one of political moment.

Officials in St. Petersburg, replying to suggestions that the meeting will create an unfavorable impression in France, insisted that the Franco-Russian alliance continues the basis of Russia's foreign policy and that the conference of the Emperors can in no way be intended to damage the alliance.

Editorials in the morning papers on the visit of the Kaiser to the Czar do little more than dwell upon the importance of the possibilities involved. They display a tendency, however, to regard the meeting with some uneasiness.

PARIS, July 23.—Surprise, intense curiosity and in some quarters unmistakable anxiety are the feelings prevalent here in reference to the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser.

The Matin declares the news has caused a feeling almost of stupefaction in diplomatic quarters, and whatever attempts may be made to minimize its importance, it is contended that it is the only event that Japan persists in continuing the war Russia may count on Germany's friendship.

It is noteworthy that no serious journal takes the view that the Franco-Russian alliance is endangered, although one Nationalist newspaper dramatically cries that the alliance is already destroyed.

The Journal des Debats, although it remarks that Russia could not break away from France if she wished as the financial tie binding the two countries is too strong, discloses an interest approaching apprehension regarding the advice the Kaiser will probably give the Czar.

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Chautauque Lake Excursion. \$1.00 round trip via Erie Railroad July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27.—Ad.

CZAR AND KAISER MEET AT SEA

HISTORIC RESULTS MAY FOLLOW THIS CONFERENCE.

German Emperor Credited With Master Stroke Against the Policy to Isolate Him—Secretary Thrown Around Czar's Trip—One Grand Duke With Him.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor to-day is regarded as a greater stroke of policy on the Kaiser's part than his dramatic appearance in the arena of Moroccan affairs. It is known that he is awake to what he considers an attempt by the Powers to isolate Germany.

There is the greatest anxiety to know whether any historic intimation will follow the banquet on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-night, which, it is now stated, will give near the Borgos coast of Finland. The Czar has definitely arranged to return to Peterhof on Wednesday.

All the arrangements for the Czar's trip were carried out with extreme secrecy. There is no question that his Majesty, had it been possible, would have gone and returned without allowing the fact of his trip to become known. As it is, there is little that can be learned beyond the facts disclosed by the SUN'S cable, but there are many conflicting rumors.

According to one of these the Czar is accompanied only by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Count Minister Fredericks. Another report states that Count Benckendorff, Marshal of the Palace; Admiral Birloff, the new Minister of Marine; Baron Heinzer, the German Naval Attaché, and others are in the party. So far as known Count Lamondoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, does not accompany his Majesty, nor is the Foreign Office otherwise represented, from which some infer that the meeting of the Emperors is not concerned with international politics.

According to a high official, speaking unofficially, Emperor William telegraphed from Sweden that he wished to see the Czar for the purpose of "convincing him personally of the sincerity of Germany's policy toward Russia." He invited the Czar to fix a meeting place, which, he said, was immovable. It might well be that the meeting was to be at the Czar's residence.

Finally it was agreed to meet at Borgo, which is famous as the place where in 1809 the Finnish Diet declared in favor of a union with Russia. There is no harbor at Borgo, and the Polar Star and Hohenzollern must lie off the coast. It is understood that in addition to the meeting this evening, which will take place on the Hohenzollern, the Emperors will meet again to-morrow morning on board the Czar's yacht.

LONDON, July 23.—The meeting of the Emperors, which was exclusively announced to be impending by THE SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent Thursday last, and which was telegraphed throughout Europe, is to-day the sensation in every center of political opinion. Remarkable privacy was observed in arranging the interview, and the consequent apparently genuine interest in the Czar's visit is everywhere the talk of the day.

The Kaiser's initiative now seems to be beyond question, and there is a suggestion in some quarters that the Czar found his invitation somewhat embarrassing. He realized the stir such a meeting would make in Europe, and the far reaching deductions that would be drawn from it, and he sought counsel from his uncles before answering.

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DIG BATTLE BEGINS.

Thirty Thousand Japanese Fighting for Tumen Pass.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, July 23.—A news agency despatch says that a desperate fight for the possession of Tumen Pass is progressing. Thirty thousand Japanese under Gen. Hasegawa are impetuously attacking the Russians. Four bayonet charges have been already repulsed with terrible slaughter. The Russians are still stubbornly holding their ground.

Before the engagement became general the Japanese attacked a Russian position fifteen miles below Kalkford at 9 o'clock at night. The Russians held them at bay until midnight, when they were forced to fall back on their main body. They retired in good order, saving all their guns and losing so far as known thirteen killed and forty-seven wounded.

There is no confirmation of the foregoing, but the latest unofficial telegrams from Tokio suggest the imminence of fighting at Tumen Pass.

The Russians are reported to be holding the north bank of the Tumen River. They are busy entrenching, believing that the main Japanese advance against Vladivostok will be from northern Korea and Posset Bay. It is reported that a battle was expected as long ago as July 20.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph 2,000 Russian infantry and cavalry, with four guns, came into collision prematurely with 300 Japanese cavalry on Thursday last at Mahansan. The Russians retreated with great loss. They showed reluctance to fight.

JAPS LAND NEAR VLADIVOSTOK.

Fleet of Torpedo Boats Sounding Bells Along the Coast.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The *Norvea* Vremya says that Japanese torpedo boats, taking advantage of a thick mist and rain, have approached several bays near Vladivostok. They landed a party at Gashkevich Gulf, near Posset Bay.

TROOPS TO LEAVE NEW ORLEANS.

Government Will Order Garrison From Yellow Fever District.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—On account of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans the War Department is considering the advisability of transferring the soldiers stationed at Jackson Barracks to some place further north, probably to the Chickamauga National Park. Objections would probably be raised immediately to the transfer of the troops to any place other than any large city or town. Texas has already established a quarantine against New Orleans.

Jackson Barracks is only about six miles from the center of the city of New Orleans. An army medical officer has been ordered to examine into the yellow fever situation at New Orleans with special reference to the soldiers, and the removal of the troops will depend on the nature of his report to the War Department.

HALF HER NAME MEANT FIRE.

And She Couldn't Find the Rest of It—Marine Typographical Error.

For twenty minutes yesterday it was apparent to the observer at Atlantic Highlands that a fire raged aboard the steamship Queen Olga, making this port from Baltimore, for she ran up the signal "N. M.," which signifies "I'm afire" in the international code. New York city was notified and got ready to send a fireboat down.

At 5:40 P. M., twenty minutes after the first signal, the observer saw the four letters "N. M. F. J." go up. These four together represent the ship's name and, thus used together, simply conveyed the information that the Queen Olga was making her number. The fireboat didn't go down.

When the Queen Olga got to Quarantine the captain explained to anxious inquirers how his signals got twisted. After hoisting the letters "N. M.," he said, he had had trouble in finding the rest of the flags. The interval led to an error which he rectified as soon as possible.

BOER WAR WOMAN BADLY HURT.

Miss Wayne Thrown Thirty Feet Into "River" by Balky Horse.

Jeanette Wayne, the young Boer woman who volunteered to impersonate Gen. De Wet in his flight through the British line of troops at the Boer War spectacle, Brighton Beach, had her arm broken and sustained other injuries yesterday when her horse balked at the edge of the precipice from which it was to leap into the river.

She was unseated and thrown into the water, thirty feet below. She was taken from the water unconscious. A large crowd of spectators gathered on the shore to witness the accident, but most of the audience thought it was a regular feature of the show until the woman was carried from the water.

Sergt. Jack Prescott, who performed the feat before Miss Wayne undertook it, had been thrown from his horse and badly injured.

DAMAGE TO CENTRAL PARK.

Hot Weather Order Throwing Open the Lawns Rescinded Yesterday.

The order issued during the hot spell permitting people to use the park lawns has been rescinded, the rescission dating from 6 o'clock last evening. An immense amount of damage has been done to shrubbery, flowers and the greenward in Central Park. Shrubby were broken, flowers were trampled upon and there are bare spots on the hillsides and the other lawns where the grass has been completely destroyed. It was said yesterday that the beauty of the park was destroyed for this year.

SENATOR WETMORE IN TOWN.

Came for a Slight Surgical Operation—Is Perfectly Well.

TALK OF INSURANCE HOLD-UP.

RUMORS FOLLOW NAMING OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Similar to Those After Legislature's Action in the Case Last Winter—Gov. Higgins Acted at the Request of Supt. Hendricks—The Committee.

ALBANY, July 23.—Republican tongues, and for that matter Democratic tongues, have been wagging briskly since the extraordinary session of the Legislature adjourned last night, when the Stevens gas investigating committee legislation was passed. It was said very pointedly in high Republican and Democratic circles that there would have been no such legislation if the demands for a lump sum made by well known Republicans on certain gas men in New York city had not been met by a flat refusal. The story repeated at the time was circumstantial in its details and bore all the earmarks of truth.

Since Thursday, when Gov. Higgins's extraordinary session adjourned, similar stories to those of last winter have been circulated, only in this instance the demands for a lump sum to prevent a legislative investigation are said to have been made on insurance men. It is added that these demands, like those made upon the gas people, were met with a positive refusal. The story concerning the refusal of insurance men to lend certain demands made upon them is just as circumstantial as the gas stories of last winter.

After the refusal of insurance people to honor these alleged demands certain well known Republicans began to insist, it is declared, upon a legislative investigation as the only panacea for the insurance ills of the State. Last winter it was not until gas men had taken a similar stand that the steps for a gas investigation by the Legislature were taken.

It is universally conceded by Republicans here that Gov. Higgins gave the Legislature the opportunity to investigate all life insurance companies in the State at the personal request of Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks. Gov. Higgins and Supt. Hendricks are the firmest and most intimate friends. It is not too much to say that both Gov. Higgins and Supt. Hendricks had heard of the refusal of the insurance men and of their refusal to heed them and that these stories had no weight with either Gov. Higgins or Supt. Hendricks in bringing about legislative action. Supt. Hendricks, in advising Gov. Higgins to give the Legislature an opportunity to investigate the life insurance companies of this State, did so, his intimate friends assert, in deference to a public clamor "which had been manufactured in certain quarters by certain Republican politicians familiar with that style of campaigning."

Gov. Higgins, it is further asserted, is fully acquainted with the methods used within the last month. Both he and Supt. Hendricks, their friends said to-day, hope for the best from the joint legislative insurance investigating committee, but that they prefer to wait the committee's report next winter before they are ready to believe that the policyholders of life insurance companies in the State are to receive substantial benefit through a legislative investigating committee.

One thing can be accepted, it was averred, and that is that certain Republicans who now complacently tell of their interest in the dear policyholders were not at first actuated by any other than "grat motives." When those became futile they howled for a legislative investigation.

Senator W. W. Armstrong of Rochester was chosen chairman of the insurance investigation special committee on account of his friendship with Gov. Higgins. He is a conservative member of the Legislature and is very friendly with George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader of Monroe county, who has just been elevated by the Governor to the State Railroad Commissionership. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Higgins are to be very intimate in the future.

Senator Tully is a member of the Legislature, but was entrusted with the responsibility of the bill to increase the membership of the State Railroad Commission, which was desired by the Governor and which also gave Mr. Aldridge his new place, so that so far as the majority of the committee is concerned from the upper house the Governor has two staunch friends who will undoubtedly investigate to the satisfaction of the Governor.